

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 10267.]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10267) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, having considered the same, report the bill to the Senate with various amendments thereto, and submit statements showing the amount of the estimates for the service for the fiscal year 1894, the amount of the bill as passed the House of Representatives, the amount of the bill as reported to the Senate with the items of increase recommended, and the amount of the diplomatic and consular appropriation act for 1893.

Appended will be found copy of special estimate submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for an appropriation for compensation and expenses of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission, under treaty of August 7, 1892, and letter of the Secretary of State, with inclosures relative to the necessities of the United States consulate at Southampton, England.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE, 1894.

Amount of estimates for 1894.....	\$1, 737, 079. 90
Amount of House bill.....	1, 529, 045. 00
Increase recommended by Senate Committee.....	35, 000. 00
Amount as reported to Senate.....	1, 564, 045. 00
Amount of act for 1893.....	1, 604, 045. 00

The items of increase recommended by the committee to the House bill are as follows:

INCREASE.

For Commercial Bureau of American Republics.....	\$6, 000. 00
For United States and Chilian Claims Commission.....	25, 000. 00
For salaries of consuls.....	1, 500. 00
For clerk-hire at Southampton.....	2, 500. 00
Total increase.....	35, 000. 00

Statement showing the appropriations for 1893, the estimates for 1894, the amounts provided by the House bill, and the amounts recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations for 1894.

Object.	Appropriations, 1893.	Estimates, 1894.	House bill, 1894.	Senate Committee, 1894.
DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.				
Salaries of ministers	\$360,000.00	\$360,000.00	\$360,000.00	\$360,000.00
Salaries of secretaries of legations	47,650.00	47,650.00	47,650.00	47,650.00
Salaries of interpreters to legations	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Clerk hire at legation in Spain	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Contingent expenses, foreign missions	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Loss by exchange, diplomatic service	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Steam launch for legation at Constantinople	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Rent for legation in China	3,100.00	5,000.00	3,100.00	3,100.00
Rent for legation in Tokyo, Japan	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Erection of buildings for legation in Japan		25,000.00		
Expenses of Cape Spartel Light	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
Bringing home criminals	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fees and costs in extradition cases	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Expenses under the neutrality act	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Water boundary, United States and Mexico		25,000.00		
Water boundary, United States and Canada in Passamaquoddy Bay		5,000.00		
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Allowance to widows and orphans of diplomatic officers dying abroad	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Transporting remains of diplomatic and consular officers to their homes for interment	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	2,270.00	2,270.00	2,270.00	2,270.00
International Union of American Republics	30,000.00	36,000.00	30,000.00	36,000.00
United States and Chilean Claims Commission		(*)		25,000.00
Continental Railway surveys	65,000.00			
Continental Railway Commission, printing reports, etc		50,000.00		
International catalogue of exports and imports	10,000.00			
International bureau for publication of customs tariffs		1,318.76		
International Exposition at Barcelona, Spain		2,816.14		
Diplomatic History of the United States		15,000.00		
Total, diplomatic service	733,345.00	790,379.90	658,345.00	689,345.00
CONSULAR SERVICE.				
Salaries of consuls-general	98,000.00	102,500.00	101,500.00	101,500.00
Salaries of consuls	397,000.00	396,500.00	393,500.00	395,000.00
Salaries now paid by fees		45,000.00		
Salaries of consular clerks	14,600.00	14,600.00	14,600.00	14,600.00
Allowance for clerks at consulates	90,700.00	101,900.00	90,700.00	93,200.00
Interpreters to consulates in China, Korea, and Japan	15,000.00	17,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Interpreters, guards, etc., in Turkish dominions	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Marshals for consular courts in China, Korea, Japan, and Turkey	9,300.00	9,300.00	9,300.00	9,300.00
Marshals at Shanghai and Kanagawa		800.00		
Boat and crew for consul at Osaka and Hiogo	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Boat and crew for consul at Hongkong	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Boat and crew for consul at Apia		500.00		
Expenses of consular courts		5,000.00		
Expenses of prisons for American convicts	14,600.00	17,100.00	14,600.00	14,600.00
Relief and protection of American seamen	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Foreign hospital at Panama	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Publication of consular and commercial reports	20,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Loss by exchange, consular service	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Contingent expenses, United States consulates	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Total consular service	870,700.00	946,700.00	870,700.00	874,700.00
Total diplomatic and consular service	1,604,045.00	1,737,079.90	1,529,045.00	1,564,045.00

* Supplemental estimate of \$25,000 submitted for this purpose—House Ex. Doc. No. 152.

UNITED STATES AND CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, of the 22d ultimo, submitting an estimate for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the compensation and expenses of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission under treaty of August 7, 1892.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 22, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will submit to Congress an estimate for an appropriation of \$25,000, which might be conveniently inserted in the diplomatic appropriation bill, in the language of the inclosed memorandum, to meet the expenses of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission under the treaty concluded between the United States and Chile August 7, 1892.

By the terms of the treaty the Commission is to be appointed on or before May 7, next, and is required to meet in this city on or before August 7, next, so that it is necessary for the appropriation to be made by the present Congress or the treaty will fail.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

United States and Chilean Claims Commission: To carry into effect the convention between the United States and Chile for the settlement of certain claims of the citizens of either country against the other, signed at Santiago on the seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, this appropriation to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the President in such manner as he shall deem reasonable and proper, for the compensation of the commissioner, secretary, and agent on the part of the United States, and for the contingent expenses of the commission, including the moiety of the compensation of the third commissioner and the taking of testimony on behalf of the United States: *Provided*, That the compensation of the commissioner on the part of the United States shall not exceed the rate of five thousand dollars a year, that of the secretary on the part of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars a year, and that of the agent of the United States, four thousand dollars a year; and that the ratable deduction on the amount of the sum so awarded by the commissioners, not exceeding the rate of five per centum on the sum so awarded, which, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of said convention, is to be retained in reimbursement of the expenses of the commission, shall be covered into the Treasury.

CONSULATE AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report from the chief of the Consular Bureau of this Department, dated February 11, 1893, with its inclosures, viz, a letter of the 9th instant, from Mr. C. A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, and a letter, dated on the 27th ultimo, from Mr. Thomas H. Sherman, consul of the United States at Liverpool.

The report and its inclosures relate to the necessity of immediate Congressional action in regard to the affairs of the consulate of the United States at Southampton, England, made necessary by the selection of that port as the foreign terminus of the

new American line of steamers, formerly the Inman and International Line, which have been transferred to the American flag under the provisions of an act of Congress passed at the last session.

It will be seen from the papers submitted herewith that the case is urgent in the extreme, and I beg that your committee will be pleased to take early action in the matter and grant the relief which the necessities of the case seem to demand.

A similar letter has been addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, CONSULAR BUREAU,
Washington, February 11, 1895.

The SECRETARY OF STATE:

Complying with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report as to the necessity for additional compensation for the consulate at Southampton and for a large increase of the allowance for clerical assistance at that port.

This change is rendered imperative owing to the fact that the new American line of steamships, formerly the Inman and the International, have been transferred to the American flag under the provisions of an act of Congress passed at the last session.

Up to the present time the terminus of this line has been Liverpool, but, as the vessels were under a foreign flag, this fact did not increase the labors of the consul at that port. Now, however, all things in that respect are changed.

I have a letter recently received from the consul at Liverpool, who states that the work occasioned by the two ships *Ohio* and *Indiana*, of the American line there, occupies the time of one man for "four good long days for each trip of each ship; and their crews are small, only sixty or eighty men."

I have also before me a letter received on the 9th from Mr. Clement A. Griscom, president of the new company, calling attention to the necessity for making early provisions for an addition to the clerical force in the office at Southampton, which is from this time on to be the foreign terminal point of the new line.

He states that the large ships *New York* and *Paris* have crews of upward of 400 men.

It is clear to anyone at all familiar with the handling of ships' crews and the adjustment of their accounts that it will require the constant and active efforts of at least four clerks for three days to discharge and pay off the crew of a single ship that has a company of 400 or more men.

These same men, or others to fill their places, have to be shipped during the same week and their names regularly entered upon the crew list, with a description of each as to age, nationality, etc.

It will be impossible for a less number than four clerks, constantly employed during long days, to handle this volume of business. The fact that from this time on the ships will take their departure for the United States from Southampton will, of course, divert the great flood of commercial traffic which has formerly been invoiced at Liverpool to Southampton, and this branch of business will probably increase at the latter office fiftyfold. In short, that office is likely to at once step into the front ranks of consular offices of the United States in the United Kingdom.

The salary of that office is now but \$1,500 which, under the law, carries with it an allowance for office rent of \$300 only. The office, as at present constituted consists of two small rooms only.

It is absolutely necessary that the salary of the office should be raised to at least \$3,000, which will increase the allowance for office rent from \$300 to \$600. Greater space for the transaction of business is absolutely necessary, as may be readily understood when you consider that there will be during five days of each week from 100 to 300 sailors in the business office of the consulate awaiting to be either discharged and paid off or shipped and entered upon the crew list of the vessels to which they are to be attached.

In view of all this I earnestly recommend that Congress be at once asked to provide \$3,000 for clerical assistance for the coming fiscal year; that the salary of the office be raised to \$3,000 per annum; and that an additional appropriation of \$1,500 for clerical assistance be made immediately available, subject to the order of the Secretary of State, this last to provide for the interval between the present time and the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Immediate action is desirable, as it is understood that the first ship will start for this new terminal point on the 25th instant. It will be simply impossible for the

consul, without these provisions are made, to discharge the duties which will devolve upon him, and the detention of the ship will inevitably follow.

For more complete information I append herewith copies of letters to which reference is made above.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. O. ST. CLAIR,
Chief of Bureau.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 305 WALNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, February 9, 1893.

SIR: The adoption of Southampton as the British port for the American line will entail a very large additional work at the consulate of that port, and it is absolutely necessary that he should be supplied with clerks, and that money shall be appropriated to establish this office on a footing to deal with this increased business. No one not familiar with the work has any conception of the labor involved in shipping the large crews of these steamers, and you will, of course, appreciate that the success of the service in a large measure depends upon the punctuality of our sailing, and this can only be accomplished by an efficient and prompt service at the consulate.

The consular work for our steamships *Ohio* and *Indiana*, with crews of only 60 to 80 men, takes the whole of one man's time for four days, and these are long days, and this occurs each voyage. The *New York* and *Paris* crews are upwards of 400, and you can readily see comparatively what labor it involves.

May I ask you to give this matter your earnest attention?

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. GRISCOM,
President.

Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
RICHMOND BUILDINGS, 26 CHAPEL STREET,
Liverpool, January 27, 1893.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Some time since I wrote you as to the need of preparations to meet the demands of the big steamers that are to be sailed under our flag soon; that is, the shipment and discharge of crews, etc., at this port. Now that they are to make Southampton their terminal port, of course I have really nothing further to say, and perhaps would better hold my tongue. But a word to the wise may not be amiss, and I will say that, unless the consul at Southampton is well up to his work, from actual experience, he will have a terrible time of it, with those big crews to handle, or, rather, all their documents, etc., to handle, and get them ready to start off again at the appointed time, unless you can give him plenty of help. He will need, at least, four good men for the clerical work, or I am very much mistaken. And he should have some one of experience in the work to get it well started. There should be an appropriation of, at least, \$3,000 for the shipping department of that consulate, available immediately, unless you can tide him over with a generous allowance. The work occasioned by the two ships, *Ohio* and *Indiana*, of the American line, here, occupies the time of one man four good long days for each trip of each ship, and their crews are small—only 60 or 80 men each. My purpose was, if the ships continued to come into this port, and the Department did not promptly come forward with the wherewithal, to draw upon the agents of the line here for sufficient office help by their own clerks until the Government provided sufficient force in the consulate. But that would be but little better than highway robbery, for they have plenty of work of their own to do.

I do not write this from any notion that you have lost sight of the matter or anything of the kind. I have no doubt you have done all you can, or are doing it, and that everything that is necessary will be ready for these ships in good time. And I say what I say in the interest of the service only.

Always sincerely yours,

Dr. F. O. ST. CLAIR.

THOS. H. SHERMAN.

